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all competent observers. American, as well as European students, will welcome the somewhat lengthy descriptions of Central and South American cultures. Aside from reports upon the well-known Mayan and Aztec ruined cities, we have had far too little on this interesting subject.

The author describes the various discoveries of supposedly early human cultures. The most ancient remains up to the present time, in the opinion of M. Beuchat, were those found by Lund in the caverns of Minas Geraes. He advocates more thorough investigations as to the antiquity of man in America—to which we will all agree.

By far the longest and most complete descriptions are those given to Central and South America and the Bahamas. Pages 229 to 728 are devoted to these cultures, and the illustrations are numerous, although small: Of the 262 figures, the greater number relate to the Central and South American arts and architecture. The treatment is as complete as the student might wish.

In his conclusions, M. Beuchat states that the opportunity for research in South America is greater than in North America with reference to the possible discovery of fossil man.

Several types may be recognized in America, but as yet anthropological studies of skin, hair, skeletal remains, or languages have not determined the origin of the American race. As to the theory of Asiatic origin Beuchat states that those who maintain this hypothesis do not take into account the physical difficulties—the great distances—the well-nigh impossibility that large bodies of men should journey from Asia *via* Behring to America. He considers the similarities between Mongolians and Indians as superficial. He cannot form a theory satisfactory to himself explaining the origin of our aborigines. The cultures he considers as rather low, except in Mexico and Central America. He observes that these cultures are different from those found elsewhere in the world. Three things constituting civilization he finds absent—domestic animals, the use of the wheel, and iron. He places considerable stress upon this fact. That the Mexicans did not discover the properties of ores, and thus produce iron and other metals, seems inexplicable. Restrained in their developments, the Americans did not develop up to their capabilities. The influence of America was not felt in Europe until European colonies had been established.

As a text-book the work is to be commended.

WARREN K. MOOREHEAD.

The Colonial Period. By CHARLES MCLEAN ANDREWS, Ph.D., L.H.D., Farnam Professor of American History, Yale University. [The Home University Library of Modern Knowledge.] (New York: Henry Holt and Company; London: Williams and Nor-gate. 1912. Pp. vii, 256.)

THIS little book, coming from the pen of one of the principal leaders

of the new school of historical writers on the colonies, emphasizes, as was to be expected, the imperial point of view and studies the American colonies with reference to the system of which they formed a part. The volume is typical of the reaction that has taken place among American scholars in the past fifteen years under the leadership of Professors Andrews, Osgood, and others against the older and provincial point of view. These older writers, neglecting the mother-country, fixed their attention almost exclusively upon the life and institutions of the colonies as isolated jurisdictions, with the resulting presentation of a picture crowded with minute details, without unity and with an unnatural perspective. The new point of view which regards the colonies as an integral part of the British Empire, is fortunately receiving increasing recognition. This is succinctly expressed by Professor Andrews in his preface, in the following words: "If we are to understand the colonies, not only at the time of their revolt, but also throughout their history from the beginning, we must study the policy and administration at home and follow continuously the efforts which were made, on the side of Great Britain to hold the colonies in a state of dependence and on the side of the colonies to obtain a more or less complete control of their own affairs." He thus recognizes the necessity of studying the British colonial system as a unit by presenting the chief factors both in the mother-country and in the colonies, as also the relation between them. This he does by writing from "the vantage ground of their origin" and viewing the colonies from some point outside of themselves. "To the scholar", he remarks, "there is only one point of observation, that of the mother country from which they came and to whom they were legally subject."

In carrying out this plan, the author has arranged his material in ten chapters as follows: two chapters are devoted to the two chief periods of settlement (1607-1640, 1655-1682); two to the development of the political, social, and economic life of the colonies; two to the Navigation Acts and the imperial administration chiefly in the eighteenth century; two to the colonies' struggle for self-control and evasion of the acts of Parliament, and two to the early attempts at colonial union, culminating in the Stamp Act Congress's resistance to the new parliamentary measures. The simple enumeration of the subject-matter of the chapters is sufficient to indicate the comprehensive and well-balanced character of the work. A closer acquaintance with its pages proves that they could have been written only by a master in the field. Probably there is no scholar of the period so well qualified as Professor Andrews to prepare such a résumé of the colonial period. His familiarity with the wealth of original material, resulting from the unusual opportunities afforded for research in the British Archives, in connection with the preparation of the *Guide* to the material relating to the colonies, for the Carnegie Institution, and his extended studies in the field of colonial administration have given him undoubted command of this phase of the subject.

Owing to the brevity of the work and the comprehensive plan of the writer, it has been necessary to omit the details and the romance of colonization, but sufficient attention has been given to the subject to demonstrate "how the settlements represent the outworking of important commercial, religious and political influences in England". The fundamental differences in the political organization and economic life of the various colonies, as also the contrast between the conditions and institutions of the colonies and the mother-land are briefly but for the purpose in view adequately treated. It is also worthy of note that all the British colonies in North America are included in this survey, not simply the original thirteen. Professor Andrews truly states, "No distinction existed between them in colonial times and none should be made now by the writer on colonial history." As already has been intimated, the distinctive contribution made by this little volume is through the fresh, clear, and simple presentation of the origin and development of the system of imperial administration. There is a wealth of information and illustration relative to the various phases of colonial administration comprised in the seventy-five pages of chapters vi.-viii., much of which it would be difficult to find available elsewhere in print. But what is more remarkable than the encyclopaedic knowledge which commands our admiration and recognition is not only the author's grasp upon the material, but also his skill in presenting so scholarly, illuminating, and interesting a review of the colonial period within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages. The work, indeed, is a brilliant and masterly piece of condensation.

Those who have found this little volume of so much value, will be gratified to learn that it is the forerunner of a larger and more special study of the British administrative system, upon which Professor Andrews is now engaged.

HERMAN V. AMES.

The Barrington-Bernard Correspondence and illustrative Matter, 1760-1770. Drawn from the "Papers of Sir Francis Bernard" (sometime Governor of Massachusetts-Bay). Edited by EDWARD CHANNING, Ph.D., and ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE, Ph.D., Professors of History, Harvard University. [Harvard Historical Studies, vol. XVII.] (Cambridge: Harvard University; London: Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press. 1912. Pp. xxiii, 306.)

THIS volume of unofficial correspondence between Governor Bernard of Massachusetts and Lord Barrington, a prominent official in the mother-country, is a welcome addition to the gradually growing list of printed sources. Confidential communications of this nature often reveal much that is hidden in the official despatches and, as a rule, their testimony carries conviction. There is extant a not inconsiderable mass